

DEATH ON THE GALLOWES

The Trap Sprung at Forty Minutes Past Twelve O'clock.

And the Wretched Assassin is Swung into Eternity.

The Prisoner Was Anxious for the Time to Arrive.

His Conduct During the Night and this Forenoon.

The Jennie Cramer Murder Trial Drawing to a Close.

Three Hundred and Forty Deditute Russian Jewish Refugees in Milwaukee.

Other Interesting State and Miscellaneous News Items.

GUTEAU HANGED.

Special to the Gazette.
WASHINGTON, June 30.—At precisely 12:40 the trap was sprung, and Guiteau was launched into eternity. He spent a very restless night. Toward morning he slept soundly, and rose at 5 o'clock, and breakfasted at 6:30.

He told the cook to bring him dinner promptly at 11 o'clock. He conversed on religion freely with Dr. Hicks, who went to the prisoner's cell as usual. At eight o'clock he wanted a bath, and afterwards asked Dr. Hicks to examine the scaffold, and also asked him to arrange with the warden to have the trap sprung as soon after 12 o'clock as possible. He expressed fears that an accident might occur, and when assured that all was sound he composed himself by reading his poem on "Simplicity or Religious Baby Talk." He then attempted to sing but broke down and then began to talk about the future. He could not go through the ordeal without weeping, and showed much fear.

He reiterated that God had inspired him to commit the great crime. He presented Dr. Hicks with his books that were his companions in jail. He asked that all complimentary remarks about President Arthur in his writings be eliminated. He told Hicks to offer the first prayer on the scaffold, and then he would read his favorite scripture, the 10th chapter of John, and offered prayer on his own account. He then read the poem on "Simplicity," and just as he uttered the last word the drop should be sprung.

At nine o'clock John W. Guiteau and Warden Crocker had a consultation with Hicks as to the disposal of the body. The plan was to bury it under the jail to circumvent grave robbers. At this time the prisoner walked briskly in the corridor, the guards trying to keep up with him. The jail was filled with newspaper reporters, and a great crowd was outside and constant streams coming and going. At 10 o'clock the prisoner wanted a bath. A large tub was taken into the cell. He nervously disrobed, the guard watching him closely. His voice trembled when he spoke. At this time Warden Crocker, Hicks, and John W. Guiteau carefully inspected the gallows, and a bag of sand was attached to the noose, the trap sprung as a test, which proved satisfactory. Guiteau prayed on the gallows in a characteristic way, and when he had finished did not hear the death warrant read.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—All sorts of rumors are afloat, one that an attempt was made to poison Guiteau. At 10:50 Guiteau leisurely dressed, and said he felt splendidly, physically. At 11 he had his last meal, which consisted of four slices of toast, beef steak, poached eggs, and coffee. He seemed to eat with a relish. Mrs. Scoville was not allowed to see him. She came out of the jail carrying a bouquet and returned to the city with her little daughter and Miss Chevallier. John W. Guiteau said that Scoville was the most miserable man in America, and would not be surprised if he killed his wife and committed suicide.

At 12:25 the whistle blew, the gates were opened, and Warden Crocker appeared followed by Guiteau, pale, nervous, arms pinioned, and moved slowly to the procession to the scaffold, the prisoner ascending the steps supported by an officer on each side. Guiteau was placed immediately behind the drop, gazed upon the crowd in the yard, and then looked up at the beam and surveyed the paraphernalia of death. All heads were uncovered during the ceremony. Guiteau's prayer began—"Father I

know Thou wilt go to the end with me to my Savior. I have finished the work Thou gavest me to do."

At several points in the prayer Guiteau endeavored to impart special emphasis by peculiar facial expressions, especially when referring to President Arthur, and declared the Nation ought to go down in blood, and closed the prayer with, "I am going to the Lord, I am so glad. I love the Lord with all my soul, glory hallelujah." Dr. Hicks pronounced the benediction, the noose was adjusted, the prisoner bade farewell to all the attendants, the black cap was drawn over his face, the signal from the garden was given, and the drop fell. His neck was broken by the fall, and death was instantaneous, there not being a movement of any limb or the body. In half an hour the body was cut down and delivered to his brother.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The Herald's New Haven special says: "Argument upon argument, witness praised and witness ridiculed, theories built up and other theories torn down, all in an attempt to place before the jury a plausible solution of Jennie Cramer's mysterious taking off. Toward the features of the Malley trial to-day. Mr. Jones entered upon the closing argument for the defense, trying to squeeze something out of the lemon that four preceding speakers had handled. He brought out some new presentations of cardinal features, and built up several new theories out of shop-worn materials, but it was hard work. He finished this afternoon. The State's attorney will want a large part of to-morrow to complete the final showing for the government. Judge Granger wants half an hour for his charge, but even with Friday's usually shortened session the jury ought to get the case in hand and reach a verdict to-morrow afternoon (Friday). Two mishaps and forced adjournments in this case have occurred on Friday. The twelve in the jury box alone know whether to-morrow shall witness a mishap for the accused or the State. Acquittal is possible. Disagreement is also possible."

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Three hundred and fifty Jewish refugees from Russia arrived here late this afternoon. Warning had come in a round-about way this morning that such a party was on the way here, and the Jewish portion of the population was thrown into a state of excitement at once. A society for the relief of the refugees has been in existence here for several months, and a large number of poor exiles have been aided to find homes and work, but the society was in no condition to attend to the wants of so large a crowd as came to-day. The relief funds are very low, and the society is in no way prepared to care for such an army of destitute people. This forenoon a meeting of citizens and members of the Hebrew Relief Association was held (and the matter discussed). It was decided to keep them here until they could be returned or otherwise disposed of. A committee to look up temporary quarters was appointed; another committee was appointed to call at the various incoming routes and ascertain just where the refugees were and when they would arrive in the city. Still another committee was appointed to solicit aid from the people of the city. The party was unloaded at the depot and presented a most pitiful and squalid appearance. All were marched to some vacant stores and a supper of bread and water was furnished. Mr. A. W. Rich, of the Relief Committee, states that the refugees were sent directly here by order of the Liverpool committee, nobody taking the pains to notify the people here of their coming. The mayor has published a proclamation calling a public meeting to be held at the Chamber of Commerce to-morrow, to take steps for furnishing the new comers with aid.

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MILWAUKEE, June 29.—The bank and other corporations have subscribed \$1,000 for the sufferers by the Iowa storms. The collections are still going forward, and it is probable that the amount above mentioned will be doubled. In addition to the cash subscribed, a large amount of lumber and other materials will be forwarded.

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MENASHA, June 29.—Mrs. M. C. Hewitt, wife of Hon. Henry Hewitt, died very suddenly this morning while out riding in a carriage. Deceased was 78 years old, and was one of our early settlers. Her death is mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends, and the poor, who have received many gifts at her hands.

What the Baby's Name Was to Be.
The wife of Jacob Squires, a resident of a distant "outport," where school-masters were scarce, applied to the parson for the baptism of her baby—the tenth it turned out to be, for our fishermen as a rule are blessed with large families. The good lady expressed to the parson that her "skipper" had gone to the Labrador, and had left express orders that on the arrival of No. 10, if a girl, she was to be christened by the name of "Hyena." The parson was startled and shocked at the idea of labeling an infant with such a dreadful name, and told the mother that she must have made a mistake, and that it would never do to give the name of a beast of prey to a Christian child. Mrs. Squires persisted in saying that there was no mistake, and that she dare not diverge from the order of her skipper. After much persuasion he induced her to defer the baptism till the skipper's return. On his arrival he called on the parson and explained that his "old women" had made a mistake, and that he had directed the baby to be christened, not "Hyena," but "Joseph Hyena." The parson pondered a moment, and then the mystery cleared up. "Oh, I see it," Josephine said. "That's it exactly, parson," said Jacob, "but you see we couldn't rightly get our tongues around it when we saw it in print. We can call her Josey, for short, bless her little heart, so Joseph-Himney be it."—Newfoundland Letter.

Carrying Concealed Weapons.
We hear of tragedies by the pistol almost daily, and the number is by no means on the decline. This is scarcely surprising, however, if we reflect on the great army of citizens who habitually carry concealed weapons on their persons. At a very low estimate, one per cent. of our city population regularly complete their toilet by the use of a revolver. The estimate which is based on the actual fact, gives us an armed force of 12,000, equipped and ready, at a moment's notice, to take human life. Of this vast number, not more than three or four hundred, at the most, have the right or license to carry pistols, if we except the police.

The majority of those holding licenses are either business men whose hours keep them out of doors late at night or private watchmen, bank messengers, etc. But what shall be said of the thousands of unlicensed carriers, who, having no legitimate reason to show why they should be allowed to carry such weapons, yet do so in violation of law and as a menace upon the public peace and order. The bully or hot-head who has a revolver concealed in his hip-pocket will court a quarrel where an unarmed man, however brave, would discreetly shun it. The possession of firearms, in fact, is a direct invitation to rowdiness, riot and very often murder.—New York Sun.

CONGRESS.
WASHINGTON, June 29.—Up to date there have been introduced in the House 6,382 bills and 247 joint resolutions, and 1,522 reports have been made. There have been reported back to the House from the several committees 942 bills and joint resolutions. Of these 261 have passed both houses, and 198 have become laws. This Congress has now been in session six months and sixteen days. Considering this fact, the work done so far will compare very favorably with the work of last Congress. During the three sessions of the Congress there were introduced

The Janesville Daily Gazette.

THE 26

Entered at the Post Office at Janesville Wis., as second-class matter.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1882.

Published Every Evening Except Sunday, at \$7 a Year.

NUMBER 92

DEATH ON THE GALLOWES

The Trap Sprung at Forty Minutes Past Twelve O'clock.

And the Wretched Assassin is Swung into Eternity.

The Prisoner Was Anxious for the Time to Arrive.

His Conduct During the Night and this Forenoon.

The Jennie Cramer Murder Trial Drawing to a Close.

Three Hundred and Forty Destitute Russian Jewish Refugees in Milwaukee.

Other Interesting State and Miscellaneous News Items.

GUITEAU HANGED.

Special to the Gazette.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—At precisely 12:40 the trap was sprung, and Guiteau was launched into eternity. He spent a very restless night. Toward morning he slept soundly, and rose at 5 o'clock, and breakfasted at 6:30.

He told the cook to bring him dinner promptly at 11 o'clock. He conversed on religion freely with Dr. Hicks, who went to the prisoner's cell as usual. At eight o'clock he wanted a bath, and afterwards asked Dr. Hicks to examine the scaffold, and also asked him to arrange with the warden to have the trap sprung as soon after 12 o'clock as possible. He expressed fears that an accident might occur, and when assured that all was sound he composed himself by reading his poem on "Simplicity or Religious Baby Talk." He then attempted to sing but broke down and then began to talk about the future. He could not go through the ordeal without weeping, and showed much fear.

He reiterated that God had inspired him to commit the great crime. He presented Dr. Hicks with his books that were his companions in jail. He asked that all complimentary remarks about President Arthur in his writings be eliminated. He told Hicks to offer the first prayer on the scaffold, and then he read his favorite scripture, the 10th chapter of John, and offered prayer on his own account. He then read the poem on "Simplicity," and just as he uttered the last word the drop should be sprung.

At nine o'clock John W. Guiteau and Warden Crocker had a consultation with Hicks as to the disposal of the body. The plan was to bury it under the jail to circumvent grave robbers. At this time the prisoner walked briskly in the corridor, the guards trying to keep up with him. The jail was filled with newspaper reporters, and a great crowd was outside and constant streams coming and going. At 10 o'clock the prisoner wanted a bath. A large tub was taken into the cell. He nervously disrobed, the guard watching him closely. His voice trembled when he spoke. At this time Warden Crocker, Hicks, and John W. Guiteau carefully inspected the gallows, and a bag of sand was attached to the noose, the trap sprung as a test, which proved satisfactory. Guiteau prayed on the gallows in a characteristic way, and when he had finished did not hear the death warrant read.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—All sorts of rumors are afloat, one that an attempt was made to poison Guiteau. At 10:50 Guiteau leisurely dressed, and said he felt splendidly, physically. At 11 he had his last meal, which consisted of four slices of toast, beef steak, poached eggs, and coffee. He seemed to eat with a relish. Mrs. Scoville was not allowed to see him. She came out of the jail carrying a bouquet and returned to the city with her little daughter and Miss Chevallier. John W. Guiteau said that Scoville was the most miserable man in America, and would not be surprised if he killed his wife and committed suicide.

At 12:25 the whistle blew, the gates were opened, and Warden Crocker appeared followed by Guiteau, pale, nervous, arms pinioned, and moved slowly in the procession to the scaffold, the prisoner ascending the steps supported by an officer on each side. Guiteau was placed immediately behind the drop, gazed upon the crowd in the yard, and then looked up at the beam and surveyed the paraphernalia of death. All heads were uncovered during the ceremony. Guiteau's prayer began—"Father I

know Thou wilt go to the end with me to my Savior. I have finished the work Thou gavest me to do."

At several points in the prayer Guiteau endeavored to impart special emphasis by peculiar facial expressions, especially when referring to President Arthur, and declared the Nation ought to go down in blood, and closed the prayer with, "I am going to the Lord, I am so glad. I love the Lord with all my soul, glory hallelujah." Dr. Hicks pronounced the benediction, the noose was adjusted, the prisoner bade farewell to all the attendants, the black cap was drawn over his face, the signal from the garden was given, and the drop fell. His neck was broken by the fall, and death was instantaneous, there not being a movement of any limb or the body. In half an hour the body was cut down and delivered to his brother.

MORE ARGUMENT.

New York, June 30.—The Herald's New Haven special says: "Argument upon argument, witness praised and witness ridiculed, theories built up and other theories torn down, all in an attempt to place before the jury a plausible solution of Jennie Cramer's mysterious taking off, were the features of the Malley trial to-day. Mr. Jones entered upon the closing argument for the defense, trying to squeeze something out of the lemon that four preceding speakers had handled. He brought out some new presentations of cardinal features, and built up several new theories out of shop-worn materials, but it was hard work. He finished this afternoon. The State's attorney will want a large part of to-morrow to complete the final showing for the government. Judge Granger wants half an hour for his charge, but even with Friday's usually shortened session the jury ought to get the case in hand and reach a verdict to-morrow afternoon (Friday). Two mishaps and forced adjournments in this case have occurred on Friday. The twelve in the jury box alone know whether to-morrow shall witness a midday for the accused or the State. Acquittal is possible. Disagreement is also possible.

RUSSIAN REFUGEES.

MILWAUKEE, June 29.—Three hundred and fifty Jewish refugees from Russia arrived here late this afternoon. Warning had come in a round-about way this morning that such a party was on the way here, and the Jewish portion of the population was thrown into a state of excitement at once. A society for the relief of the refugees has been in existence here for several months, and a large number of poor exiles have been aided to find homes and work, but the society was in no condition to attend to the wants of so large a crowd as came to-day. The relief funds are very low, and the society is in no way prepared to care for such an army of destitute people. This forenoon a meeting of citizens and members of the Hebrew Relief Association was held (and the matter discussed). It was decided to keep them here until they could be returned or otherwise disposed of. A committee to look up temporary quarters was appointed; another committee was appointed to call at the various incoming routes and ascertain just where the refugees were and when they would arrive in the city. Still another committee was appointed to solicit aid from the public. The party was unloaded at the depot and presented a most pitiful and squalid appearance. All were marched to some vacant stores and a supper of bread and water was furnished. Mr. A. W. Rich, of the Relief Committee, states that the refugees were sent directly here by order of the Liverpool committee, nobody taking the pains to notify the people here of their coming. The mayor has published a proclamation calling a public meeting to be held at the Chamber of Commerce to-morrow, to take steps for furnishing the new comers with aid.

CONGRESS.

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SENTINEL TROUBLE.

MILWAUKEE, June 29.—The excitement in the city over the revolution last night in the office of the Republican-Sentinel continues. The matter is the subject of the town talk. Mr. King, the business manager of the office, is expected to receive his "walking papers" to-morrow. Mr. Boyd, the old manager of the Sentinel office will take his place. Boyd is in Chicago to-day looking for printers. The retiring foreman and his men publish a card this evening thanking Hon. Horace Rublee, editor in chief, for his efforts in their behalf, and for his uniform courtesy toward them. The current rumor about him is that Mr. Rublee himself although a heavy stockholder in the corporation, will be the next to be relieved of his duties in connection with the office. The

retiring printers left everything about the composition room in good shape, and made no effort to interrupt the issue of the paper. Rumors—apparently based on good authority—are current of the starting of a new paper at once.

FOUND GUILTY.

MILWAUKEE, June 29.—The libel suit of Ludwig & Somers, attorneys, against the Evening Wisconsin publishers resulted in favor of the plaintiffs, the jury bringing a verdict of actual damages to the amount of \$500 and punitive damages of \$700. The suit grew out of the publication of a letter from a woman since adjudged insane, charging plaintiffs with gross neglect of professional duty.

AID FOR IOWA.

MILWAUKEE, June 29.—The bank and other corporations have subscribed \$1,000 for the sufferers by the Iowa storms. The collections are still going forward, and it is probable that the amount above mentioned will be doubled. In addition to the cash subscribed, a large amount of lumber and other materials will be forwarded.

ANNIE LOUISE CARY.

PORTLAND, Me., June 29.—Annie Louise Cary was married in this city to-day to C. M. Raymond, of New York city.

OBITUARY.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Representative Hawk, of Illinois, died in this city this evening, after an illness of ten days.

WATERTOWN, Wis., June 29.—Simon S. Keyes, brother of the Hon. E. W. Keyes of Madison, and a prominent resident of Lake Mills since 1842, died at that place to-day, aged 91 years.

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What the Baby's Name Was to Be.

The wife of Jacob Squires, a resident of a distant "outpost," where school-masters were scarce, applied to the parson for the baptism of her baby—the tenth it turned out to be, for the fishermen as a rule are blessed with large, or, as they expressively put it, "heavy" families. The good lady expressed to the parson that her "skipper" had gone to the Labrador, and had left express orders that on the arrival of No. 10, if a girl, she was to be christened by the name of "Hyena." The parson was startled and shocked at the idea of labeling an infant with such a dreadful name, and told the mother that she must have made a mistake, and that it would never do to give the name of a beast of prey to a Christian child. Mrs. Squires persisted in saying that there was no mistake, and that she dare not diverge from the order of her skipper. After much persuasion he induced her to defer the baptism till the skipper's return. On his arrival he called on the parson and explained that his "old woman" had made a mistake, and that he had directed the baby to be christened, not "Hyena," but "Joseph Hyena." The parson pondered a moment, and then the mystery cleared up. "Oh, I see it; Josephine you want to name your child." "That's it exactly, parson," said Jacob, "but you see we couldn't rightly get our tongues around it when we saw it in print. We can call her Josey, for short, bless her little heart, so Joseph-Himney be it." Newfoundland Letter.

Carrying Concealed Weapons.

We hear of tragedies by the pistol almost daily, and the number is by no means on the decline. This is scarcely surprising, however, if we reflect on the great army of citizens who habitually carry concealed weapons on their persons. At a very low estimate, one per cent. of our city population regularly complete their toilet by the addition of a revolver. The estimate, which is believed to be considerably below the actual fact, gives us an armed force of 12,000, equipped and ready at a moment's notice, to take human life. Of this vast number, not more than three or four hundred, at the most, have the right or license to carry pistols, if we except the police.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

\$500 REWARD!

WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, or Coliciveness we cannot cure while we have Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable and never fail to give relief. Price 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeiters and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by DR. J. C. WELLS & CO., "The Pink Pills," 181 & 183 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail, prepaid on receipt of a gold stamp. Signify

1876. 1882.

\$500 REWARD!

Stillman's Elixir of Life.

A Purely Vegetable Blood Purifier and guaranteed to cure 95 cases in 100, or money refunded. The above reward will be paid for a remedy which will cure many cases of Malaria, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Liver and Kidney diseases. 25,000 bottles sold on 10 cents, without advertising, in seven years. If millions languish, and your ambition is gone, life is gloomy, try one bottle. It will convince you of its superiority over any other remedy. If you have any Humors of Skin or Blood, from whatever cause, this Elixir will cure it when all other remedies have failed. Ask your Druggist for it. Price 25 cents. A 50-cent bottle sent by express prepaid. Mfg'd by A. L. STILLMAN & CO., New York. Circulars free. H. C. WILKINSON, Gen'l Agt U. S. and Canada, Troy, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EIGHTH YEAR!

Another Case of the Celebrated KING CIGARS.

Just received. These cigars have stood the test of eight years, and this case is full up to original standard. For sale only by J. A. DENNISTON.

California. Tropical and Domestic FRUITS! At DENNISTON'S.

4th of July Goods!

Flags, Chinese Lanterns of every size and shape at DENNISTON'S.

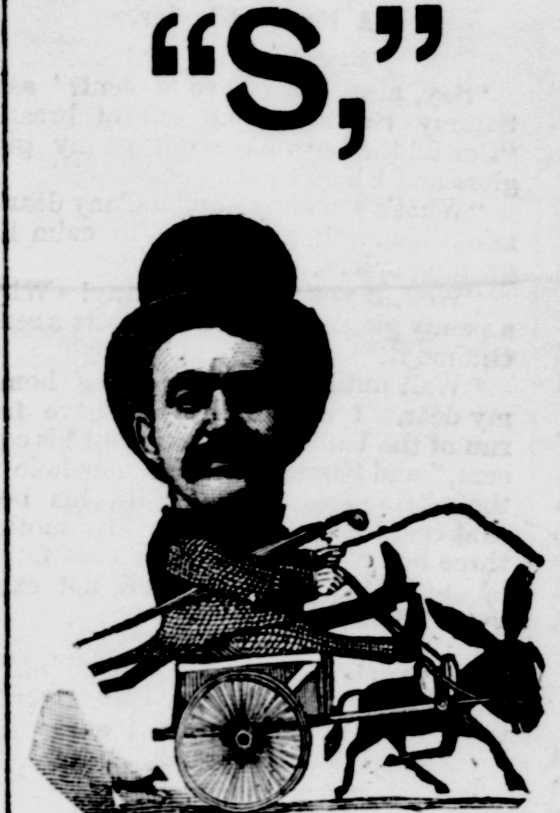
Pic Nic Goods! A fresh supply of Meats, Fruits, Sauces, Jellies, Pickles, &c., &c., at DENNISTON'S.

Summer Drinks! Blackberry Brandy, Raspberry Syrup, Raspberry Vinegar, Lime Juice, Aqueous, Tamarinds, &c., &c., at DENNISTON'S.

Burnett's, Price's, and Lubin's Flavoring Extracts, Perfumes, Cologne, &c., at DENNISTON'S.

Baked White Fish! A fine article for Suppers and Lunches, at DENNISTON'S.

CROOKED "S."



Full Brother to Maud S.

They Come High, but we Must Have 'em at

SMITH'S CORNER!

Nobby Straw Caps and Hats for the Children,

At 10 CENTS EACH

Better Ones for 25 and 50 Cents.

Any amount of

Summer Goods!

for Men and Boys Wear, at late

Season Prices.

SMITH & SON.

THE FINEST

PARASOLS!

Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Corsets, Muslin Underwear, Small Wares, Notions, Buttons, Fans, Ladies' Linen Collars and Cuffs, Mitts, Ruffings, Ties, Antique Goods.

HOSIERY!

Illusion Netts and Veilings, Fringes, Real Lace Novelties, Lace Fichus, Trice Laces, Embroideries, Colored Edgings, Ribbons, Hoop Skirts and Bustles.

Millinery

Black Satin Merveilleux, Wraps and Dolmans Black Cashmere, and Satina Cloth Dolmans and Fichus, Chemise Capes, Collared Blouse Wraps, Walking Jackets, Ladies' Ulsters, Ladies' Mises', Children's, Boys' and Youths'

SHOES!

ARE SELLING AT

JAMES MORGAN'S

Popular and Progressive

DRY GOODS HOUSE!

386 and 388

East Water Street,

MILWAUKEE,

At the Lowest Prices in America.

Special Bargains in Fine and Fashionable DRESS GOODS, etc.

Largest Assortment! NEWEST GOODS! Cheapest Prices!

GREEN & RICE,

In their New Store, with their New Stock of CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA

Invite attention. Eight styles Decorated Dinner sets, all new styles, at from \$15 for 125 piece set up. Vases at 5, 10, 15 and 25c each. Come and see us before purchasing, and convince yourselves that we are Headquarters for Crockery.

GREEN & RICE.

New Store, No. 23, West Milwaukee Street. may31decowawcow

THE OLD PIONEER BOOK STORE!

Janesville, Wisc'nin

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,

Prayer and Hymn Books, at SUTHERLAND'S.

MISCELLANEOUS & GIFT BOOKS

The largest assortment in the State, at SUTHERLAND'S.

Largest Stock of School Books

In Rock County, at SUTHERLAND'S Book Store.

Largest Assortment of Wall Paper

and Curtains in the city at SUTHERLAND'S.

Splendid Auto and Photo Albums

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John Foley's, and the Best

Stylographic Pens at SUTHERLAND'S.

For the Finest Assortment of Art

Goods, and Stationery, call at SUTHERLAND'S.

Frames and Cornices Made

To order, in the highest style of art, at SUTHERLAND'S.

J. SUTHERLAND AND SONS.

ARE YOU

Going Away this Summer?

YOU WILL NO DOUBT NEED A

TRUNK or VALISE!

WE HAVE A BASEMENT FULL OF THESE

GOODS; NICE PLACE TO SHOW THEM.

PLENTY OF ROOM, &C.

We buy in large quantities, get the greatest possible discount, and sell close, very close. All in

PLAIN FIGURES! No deviation.

SMITH & SON,

Square Dealers, Smith's Corner.

IF YOU WANT

Solid and Reliable Indemnity, Available

at All Times, Under All Circumstances, and Free from All Objections, Apply to

MARK RIPLEY.

Aside from the Time Honored Fire Insurance Companies, I represent

The Best Life and Accident Insurance Co.'s in the World

My companies are never backward in coming forward to adjust losses fairly, and pay promptly

Office over Old Post Office, Janesville, Wis. aug2017

T. A. Chapman & Co.

DRY, GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c., 125, 127, 133 and 135 WISCONSIN ST. MILWAUKEE.



Silks, Dress Goods, Cloaks, Shawls, Millinery, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c.

ORDER DEPARTMENT—This department is finely organized, and so managed as to secure the prompt and effectual execution of orders sent us.

DIRECTIONS FOR ORDERING GOODS—1st Write name and address distinctly. 2nd—state quantities and measurements clearly. 3rd—Say how you want goods shipped. 4th—Put in samples when possible. 5th—Enclose bank draft, P. O. order, or send currency by express, or in a registered letter. 6th—Goods will be sent C. O. D. when so desired, but by remitting with order, colored letter, will be saved. Small parcels weighing 4 pounds or less, can be sent by mail at the rate of 10 cents per pound, the purchaser taking the risk of loss. In ordering from samples please make second and third choice should the first choice in the mean time be sold. When ordering samples of silks, dress goods, &c., state prices and colors wanted, and also what kind of goods. If you wish any goods in our line—send us your order; no matter whether large or small. We desire to make this department an accommodation to parties living out of town, and a small order will receive as prompt and careful attention as a large one. We have received many letters from our customers thanking us for promptness in filling orders, and we mean to add to the reputation we have earned.

T. A. CHAPMAN & CO. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The circulation of the GAZETTE is larger than that of any other newspaper published in Rock County.

(San Francisco Bulletin.)

A sure way to gain the favor of either the King of Burmah or the King of Siam is to present him with a white elephant. Hence, whenever there are reports of such an animal having been discovered anywhere, there are always prospecting parties who set out from both Burmah and Siam to determine whether it is really what it is represented to be. It is, therefore, somewhat surprising to find that the agents of a menagerie have managed to step in before the vigilant Oriental elephant-seekers and carry off what is asserted to be the first white elephant ever landed in Europe. Scientific observers will no doubt inspect the new arrival and determine his right to the description given to him. Pending their verdict, it may be worth while, perhaps to consider the Burmese test points of an albino elephant.

White crows, rats, mice, and hares are common and easily distinguished; but it is different with a white elephant. He is not to be considered as snow white; very far from it. All the white elephants now existing in Siam and Burmah are of a light mouse color, somewhat of the tint as the pale freckles to be found on the trunk of ordinary elephants. This light gray is uniform all over, the spots on the trunk being white. The depth of the color, however, varies greatly, and there are often bluish tints in the shape of darker patches which would seem to ruin otherwise eligible candidates' claims. It has been, therefore, found necessary to determine some infallible test points, which will demonstrate the right of the animal to his title. The Burmese skilled men fix upon two of these tests as superior to all others. One is that the elephant shall have five toes instead of four. This is a good way of making certain; but occasionally there are indubitably black elephants which have the sacred number of toes. These are white elephants debased by sin, laboring under the evil Karma of previous existence, and therefore ineligible for the honors accorded to the real animal. The other test is considered perfectly decisive, no matter what the precise tint of the skin may be. It is this: If you pour water upon a "white" elephant he turns red, while a black elephant only becomes blacker than ever. This is the final test always resorted to in Mandalay. It may be hoped that the animal recently landed will pass these two tests triumphantly. If he does Thailand will tremble for his throne, and will take no more pleasure in the monopolies he has been instituting so lavishly of late.

Garfield's Energy and Preception.

(Boston Post.)

There was one grand thing about President Garfield, and that was he never felt ashamed to work, no matter what position he filled. He was always engaged in something, and I have never seen him alone when his thoughts were not deeply engaged in something. One great thing that was no doubt the greatest secret of his success was his constant desire to be elevated to a higher position. He was always reaching for something and never gave up until he received that for which he was working. Again, he never was ashamed of his low condition or poverty, and I have often heard him say, "during the course of conversations, that 'there never was a grander thing to see than a man or woman in earnest in anything they undertake. No matter whether they be right or wrong, to see them in the earnest of their desires, is a noble sight to witness.'"

I'll call your attention to another fact: He always went along with his eyes and ears open, catching up every opportunity to learn something. He would walk along the street and to merely glance at a stranger would not satisfy him, but he would watch a person and try to discover something in his countenance, and he couldn't look at a lady without being able to tell you the color of every ribbon on her hat. He has often told me that the great keenness of his perceptive faculties were often painful to him. If traveling on a railroad train, and the cars by chance would stop a short time, he was out inquiring the cause of the delay, and while walking leisurely along some highway he would meet a German or Irishman working he would stop and interrogate them, and then tell his friends what he had learned. He was always determined to learn something.

Answers.

Advice to a garrulous man: Go higher—hall. If trees have souls, as some claim, cork trees must have cork soles. "Who wrote the book of James in the New Testament?" asked a Sunday school teacher in a Missouri village; and a little fellow at the foot of the class shouted, "The James Boys!"

Joseph Durrinlunger, Broadway, Buffalo, was induced by his brother to try THOMAS ELECTRIC OIL for a sprained ankle; and with half a dozen applications he was enabled to walk round "a gainfall right."

Sold by J. Roberts and F. Sherer & Co.

DULL AND SALLOW.—Eyes and skin denote a torpid liver, and weak Digestion, headache, and restless sleep arise from same cause. Remove them with ZOPERA now before you get worse. A few doses will do it. Sold by Prentice & Evenson.

Insanity.

An American writer on special diseases in a recent paper on insanity has written what is largely interesting, and avers that we know next to nothing of its pathology. It is thought to be "a disease of physical degeneration rather than one of degeneration (as stated by Esquirol); but the changes of mental disease, its course and its methods of cure, are regarded as yet remaining undiscovered. It is estimated from statistics that one in thirty of all persons reaching the age of 20 may be expected to become insane in the older years of the Union. Insanity is found to be much less prevalent in new and fresh lands than in those where the population is concentrated; is more common in the Western cities than in those of the East, and is least often met with in the farm districts of our New States. Its frequency has become more and more strongly marked in the last twenty-five years, and a much closer attention to neurological investigation is recommended."

KISS ME.—"TEARFERRY," the new and exquisite little gem for the Teeth and Breath, has a beautifully plated metal screw top. Try a 5 cent sample. Sold by Prentice & Evenson.

If you want to buy a first class riding corn cultivator, call at Gazette Printing Office. They sell cheap.

The Man with the Flail.

Detroit Free Press.

It carried the beholder back to thirty years ago, when the thrashing-machine was heard only at rare intervals, and horses and men were golden stalks on the green floor and flailed away with such tempered blows that not a kernel was broken. The man who had it sat down on one of the benches in the West Circus Park. The rare sight of such an article halted every pedestrian, and the man had to keep explaining over and over:

"Well! I'll have some beans to shell this fall, and I kinder thought 'twould be easier to flail 'em out. The hardware man told me he had to send to Vermont for it."

Pretty soon along came a gray-headed Alderman, and when he saw that flail he looked ten years younger all at once.

"I handled that for over ten years," he said, as he picked it up and spit on his hands. "Seems like old times to get hold of this hickory again."

He stepped out one side to give the crowd an exhibition on the grass, and his success was great. At the second blow the flail end hesitated in mid-air, wobbled about and finally came down with a whack on the patriot's head, making him see more stars than a winter's night ever brought out. He dropped the weapon with the remark that he was already ten minutes late in keeping an appointment, and he was rubbing his skull as far down the street as he could be seen. The next man to try it was one who got off a passing car under the idea that a dog-fight was in progress.

"A flail? Ha! ha! Why, I haven't seen a flail since I was married," he chuckled as he reached for it. "I presume I have flailed a thousand bushels of wheat in my time. You boys stand back."

The boys retreated, and the man lifted the flail on high and patted the grass in a vigorous manner.

"Yes, my stint used to be twenty bushels a day," he continued, and though I do say it myself I—"

Something happened. He dropped the flail, seized his jaw, and danced off as if he had springs under him, and although a dozen voices asked what hit him he refused to tell.

By and by a third man came sailing along, and when he saw the flail he remarked that his father had used one like it nearly all his life, and was called the smartest flailer in New Hampshire.

"Can't you use it?" inquired one of the crowd.

"Why, of course. If you boys want to see how our fathers got their wheat to mill I'll give you a little exhibition. Here, hold my hat."

He buttoned his coat, moistened his hands, and began work. The first blow nearly broke a man's knee; the second cracked against a boy's elbow, and at the third the flailer grabbed the top of his head and sat down with a subdued look in the corners of his mouth.

"Well, I guess I'll be jogging along," said one of the flail, as he rose up. "It's all in getting the kink out of it. A feller who makes twists and wobbles a special study won't get his head broke more'n twice a day, but a green hand might's well sit under a brick kiln during a tornado. Day, gentlemen."

Absurdities of Pronunciation.

There are certain slovenly and corrupt practices which are condemned by the dictionaries and other equally slovenly and primarily corrupt practices which are approved by them. We must not, for instance, say hov'l for hovel, but we must say grov'l for grovel. We are required to hev'n and elev'n for heaven and eleven, but are put at once out of the pale of good speakers if we say Ell'n for Ellen. To say bev'l for bevel, or bus'l for busht is to prove one is self-vulgar; but not to say ev'l for evil is to set one's self down as an ignoramus.

It is wholly wrong to say pan' for panel, and wholly right to say old'n for olden. It is really impossible to account for these differences. They are certainly irrational, and the wonder is that they should continue to receive the support of orthopetists.

Defective Logic.

Gabe Snodgrass owns a farm near Austin, and Jim Webster asked Gabe what he was doing with his farm this year.

"I has rented it on sheers to Sam Johnsoning. He gets half a dollar outen de farm, and he makes outen de farm."

"But how does yer know he gibs yer de kerrect amount ob what he makes? He kin keep back some and you will nebbber know it."

"Dar ain't no danger ob dat. Don't yer see de more dollars he brings in ter me, de more dollar he gets. You bet he ain't gwine ter keep back none. He ain't no fool. He wouldn't get ne half dollars outen de dollars he would keep back."

Physicians' sanction has been accorded to that standard disinfectant, GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

"HILL'S HAIR DYE," black or brown, 50 cents.

odd half hours. You have some times wondered at my having no friends, correspond with me, or even friends are but in odd moments, while I am waiting for people who are not so punctual to their appointments as I am. You would think it poor economy to cut into a whole yard of cloth when you want a little piece to mend with; you would take a scrap from your remnants. Just such poor economy of time is it to use up a whole day in little unconnected affairs; let your remnant of time suffice for these.

A Boy's Vacation.

A small boy, who seems nearly destitute of holiness, is up in the country spending his vacation. If he don't make things lively and bring his parents to grief before the summer wanes away it will be wonderfully remarkable. Here is a letter written by him to a school-mate in Cambridge: "This is the best place in the world to have fun. There is six of us fellows, and an old man who lives here said he wished we were all in hell; we throwed his wheelbarrow into a well and he couldn't get it out, and that is what made him swear. I got a fish-hook stuck into my nose, and don't you forget it ain't sore. The farmer folks are sick pans in the sun to dry, and put tin pans out in the sun to dry, and we jab some holes in 'em. The farmers mow down hay with a horse-rake and scatter it around with a grass-mill and pile it up with a machine. Gripple got one of his legs in a hay machine and got cut immense, and when he gets home he won't have any leg, only one: he'll be a healthy kid to play baseball. There was a great circus when Jimmie's mother came and found him crazy, he was so sick; he eat too many cucumbers and two quarts of huckleberries, and I eat more'n he did. I want you to see Hickey and swap my rabbits for his gun. We fired a pistol four times at a cat yesterday and didn't kill her. Pistols ain't no good for game. We drowned six hens in a brook yesterday; it was sport to see 'em flop round. We shall drown some more every day. The doctor has cured Jimmie and his mother is goin' to take him home. But here is something funny: Jimmie put some squirrels in his trunk and they eat his clothes up. When you send the gun send a lot of powder and a lot of matches. We are goin' campin' out next week."

A Penny Giggler.

(New Haven Register.)

"Say, ma, can I have a cent?" said Sammy Snailboy, all out of breath. "Gosh all the boys have got penny giggles and I hain't got none."

"What's a 'penny giggler,' my dear?" asked his mother, striving to calm his gushing spirits.

"Well, if you ain't too funny! Why, a penny giggler's a kite wit costs a cent. Gimme it!"

"Wait until your father comes home, my dear. I cannot let you have free run of the bank account without his consent," and Sammy kicked a new hole in the sitting-room carpet with his boot that cost him a level cent. His mother three hours' time to darn, and his father about half a minute to—well, not exact v to darn."

DYSPEPTIC, nervous people, "out o' sorts," GOLDEN'S LIQUID BEEF AND TONIC INVIGORATOR will cure. Ask for Golden's. Of druggists.

Kidney Complaint Cured.

B. Turner, Rochester, N. Y., writes: "I have been for over a year subject to serious disorder of the kidneys, and often unable to attend to business. I procured your HENKOCK'S KIDNEY CURE, and was relieved before half a bottle was used. I intend to continue, as I feel confident that they will entirely cure me." Price \$1.00. For sale by A. J. Roberts and Sherer & Co.

Something About Rubber.

There are tens of thousands of thousands of people probably who do not know where India rubber, as it is called, comes from, or from what it is derived. As it appears in manufactured goods, cloaks, overcoats, and a multitude of objects too numerous to mention, as the auctioneers say, it bears very little resemblance to the rubber as it originally appears.

The rubber tree grows in immense forest in Colombia and other parts of Central America, and properly cared for and cultivated could supply the world with rubber, but the rubber hunters are as careless and prodigal as our lumbermen, cutting down and wasting the trees, so that now they have to go considerable distances from the rivers to find them, and are put to some hardship and expense to bring their products to market, bringing it back through swamps and over mountains, on their shoulders.

If they tapped the trees as our farmers do the maple in the spring, collecting the sap, the trees would yield year after year a handsome return. But in their eagerness to get all the sap the tree contains, they first girdle all they find near their camps, as a mark of proprietorship, and then hack the bark as high as they can reach with a machete or ax, the cuts being made in the form of a V. As the sap runs it is collected and put in a hole dug in the ground near the camp. After the sap, or milk, as it is sometimes called from its whiteness, ceases to exude, they chop down the tree and gash its throughout the entire length.

That finishes the trees in every region where camps are located, and the hunters have to move on to new spots, but not until they have treated the collected sap. Hard soap and other substances are used to coagulate the milk, but as water will not mix with the rubber, the coagulated substance appears full of small cells containing water, and when that is expressed there remain innumerable small holes in the rubber.

It appears to be an easy matter to treat the milk so that it can be made homogeneous, clear and transparent as amber. It is so done in Para, and occasionally in Colombia, but the hunters are so indifferent to the quality of the rubber as they are to the protection and cultivation of the trees that produce it; and so they put upon the market a crude material of inferior value.

The Colombian Government has laws and regulations against the destruction of the rubber trees, but they are not enforced, and little attention is paid to them. But by-and-bye their Government will wake up to the fact that one of the most valuable sources of its limited revenue is drying up, and that rubber trees are becoming as scarce as good timber in the Upper Alleghany.

Fortunately, the rubber tree is easy of cultivation and a rapid grower. In three or four years from the planting of the seed the trunk attains a diameter of eight to ten inches, and gives returns to the cultivator sooner than almost any other tree. The planting of rubber plantations along the rivers where it is indigenous, and has been most abundant, will some day be a large and lucrative industry.—Cincinnati Commercial.

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